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"BEST YET" WAS OPINION OF THE SMOKER BY ARTS

Big Turnout Encouraged Per-
formers in Fine Programme.

CELEBRATED GRAD. SPEAKS.

Dr. Ami Tells Many a Story of the
McGill of Forty Years Ago.

As though to banish all ideas of the
lack of college spirit which some per-
sons have persisted in affirming, the
students of the Faculty of Arts turned
out in a body last night to the
smoker held by the Arts Undergradu-
ate Society in the Union, and made
the affair the most successful of the
kind that has been held since war fell
upon the University. Many students
of several years standing at the Uni-
versity were heard to remark that it
was the best smoker which they had
attended while at McGill. The presi-
dent of the Arts Undergraduates' So-
ciety, Peter A. G. Clark, Arts '17, pre-
sided, and the speakers of the evening
were Dr. H. H. Ami, Arts '82, former
director of the Geological Survey of
Canada; Dr. C. E. Moyses, Dean of
the Faculty of Arts; and Dr. William
Caldwell, Professor of Moral Philo-
sophy in the Faculty of Arts.

An excellent and varied programme,
aided by a large attendance from all
years of the Faculty, helped to make
the success of the smoker assured.
The evening commenced with intro-
ductory remarks by the chairman,
followed by a selection by the Strath-
cona Hall Student Orchestra of eight
pieces, which was in fine form.
Messrs. Campbell and Bace rendered
solos which were much appreciated,
while Mr. Suter, of the Wesleyan
Theological College, gave excellent
impersonations of the characters of
Uriah Heep from David Copperfield,
and of Tigris from Martin Chuzzlewit.

Dr. Moyses followed in a reminis-
cent strain, dealing with his early days
on the teaching staff of the University,
and with his student days in Eng-
land. Speaking of college activities,
he mentioned particularly the im-
portance to the student of participa-
tion in the programme of the Literary
and Debating Society, in connection
with which he touched upon his first
experience in debating when he was
told that he had to speak against the
side of the debate for which he had
prepared. Dr. Moyses also touched upon
the war, and mentioned the splen-
did record which McGill had made in
this connection. If he were 35 years
younger, Dr. Moyses said, he would be
at the front. The Greater McGill, said
the Dean, was composed of the thou-
sands of graduates which the Uni-
versity has sent out to all parts of the
world, and does not consist merely of
the students, professors and build-
ings which are with us now.

Dr. Moyses gave a reading from the
Inglis Legends in closing.

Dr. Caldwell, in lieu of an address
or a rendering of his famous "Gaelic
Chorus," introduced in a few ap-
propriate sentences, Dr. Ami, one of
the most distinguished of McGill's gradu-
ates, who was well known in all the
centres of the world, and had ren-
dered Canada a great service in his
faithful administration of the office
of director of the Geological Survey
of the Dominion for so many years.
Dr. Ami happened to be in the city
and had expressed a desire to meet
the Arts students of the present day.
With a hope that the grass would
soon once more grow on the old cam-
pus which had been worn through the
drills of overseas battalion after over-
seas battalion, Dr. Ami commenced
what might well be termed the ad-
dress of the evening. Referring to
Dr. Moyses' talk, he mentioned that
he had the pleasure of attending the
first lecture which the present Dean
of the Faculty of Arts had delivered
at McGill in 1878, he being at that
time a student in second year Arts.
The lecture was in the same room in
the Arts Building in which Dr. Moyses
now lectures, and in which his pre-
decessor, Archdeacon Leach, had lec-
tured for so many years before. He
remarked that the students of his
day at the University had no oppor-
tunity for such gatherings as the
smoker of last night, except on the
occasion of the annual Arts dinner,
which Dr. Ami characterized as an
"awful affair." Sir William Dawson,
the principal of the University, was
much opposed to smoking, and made
his botanical lectures the occasion
for denunciation of the use of the
weed. It was thus dangerous for a
student to be seen smoking on the
street. The Saturday evening assem-
bly, in which city folk mingled with
the students was the event of the
week, and did much to bring McGill
in closer touch with the city, and to
round off the rough corners of the
students.

Dr. Ami noted that in his time at
the University every student was ex-
pected to take part in all the activi-
ties which were open to undergradu-
ates, and also to enter all the branches
of study in the curriculum. Particu-
larly was this the case with regard to
athletics, and Dr. Ami himself was a
member of the football team for eight
years, and was obliged to take "gym"
under the celebrated Major Barnjum.
Speaking of the relation of geography
to history, and to other branches of
study, Dr. Ami stated that in his
opinion geography should certainly be
made a course in the University, such
as it is at the University of Paris.
The foundation of the Ottawa Valley
Graduates' Society was touched
(Continued on page 4)

INFORMAL DANCE AT THE MCGILL UNION.

Assent has been given by the
Committee on Social Func-
tions of the University to a
request of the House Com-
mittee of the McGill Students' Union
that permission be grant-
ed for the holding of an in-
formal dance at the Union on
December 15. The proceeds of
the dance will be devoted to
the work of the McGill Wo-
men's Union, which is en-
gaged in the forwarding of com-
forts to the men of the Prin-
cess Patricia's Canadian Light
Infantry. The Committee on
Social Functions granted per-
mission to hold the dance only
on the understanding that it
was to be of an informal na-
ture. Tickets will be on sale
at the Union on and after No-
vember 23, the price being \$2.00
per couple. The floor of the
great hall will be put in first
class shape for the event. It
is understood that tickets will
be limited to 150.

ADDRESS GIVEN TO PARLIAMENT AT WESLEYAN

Dr. Griffiths-Jones Gives His
Biography.

LARGE NUMBER PRESENT.

Subject of Address, "Books That
Have Influenced Me."

A largely attended and representa-
tive audience gathered in the Lecture
Hall at the Wesleyan College last
evening, to hear Rev. Principal Grif-
fiths-Jones, D.D., of Bradford, Eng-
land, who addressed the Student Par-
liament on "Books that Have Influ-
enced Me."

Dr. Gifford, of Wesleyan College,
took the chair after the mace had
been laid on the table, and called upon
Professor Pounder to read a portion
of Scripture and lead the gathering
in prayer. The chairman com-
plimented the Parliament upon the fact
that, while the emblem of evil power
was before it, the place of the spiritus
had been so well kept in mind, and
called upon the men to sing a hymn.
In introducing the speaker of the
evening, he pointed out the great op-
portunity afforded the men, and as-
sured Dr. Jones of the entire sym-
pathy of his audience.

The speaker opened his remarks by
saying that his address would be
largely autobiographical, and he
would try to trace the spiritual de-
velopment in his life.

He was born in North Wales, and
was a son of the Manse, and after
paying a tribute to his parents, and
to the splendid ancestry of his native
land, said that the greatest of the
pleasures of his early childhood was
the time he spent in Bible study.
Above every other book it stood out
pre-eminently, and in the memories
of large portions of it he had laid
the foundation of a keen appreciation
of its literature.

During a week of sickness he had
given to him for his amusement a
"penny copy" of "Pilgrim's Pro-
gress," and it left a profound im-
pression upon his young and develop-
ing life, for at this time he was only
eight years of age. Henry Ward
Beecher captured him at the age of
12, by his wonderful style and lucid-
ity. Dr. Jones underwent a remark-
able spiritual experience, and the
great American preacher's sermon on
"The Unpardonable Sin" was the
means of restoring his faith. Henry
Ward Beecher, he said, stood out still
as his great ideal, and was in his
opinion the greatest all-round preacher
of the last century.

At 15 the speaker was induced by
his father and friends to enter a
theological college. Here he remain-
ed three years, at the end of which
period he felt compelled to retire ow-
ing to his philosophical uncertainties.
Then teaching for two years, he en-
tered London University, after hav-
ing his faith somewhat restored, and
his course in philosophy led him into
the fields of Evolution then being
widely discussed. After reading Dar-
win and Spencer, he became an ad-
mirer of Hegel, and practically adopted
the Hegelian system of philosophy
as his own. His subsequent thought,
however, led him away from the great
German, and he was introduced to
Lotze's "Microcosmism." He paid a
great tribute to the splendid lucidity
of this writer, and said that it eman-
ipated him completely from the Heg-
elian cage. Since then he had never
adopted any system in its entirety,
which could not give his faith free
scope for development.

In his study of English literature he
was initiated by a volume in his fa-
ther's library, the author of which he
never knew. It was a collection of 2
volumes comprising selections of the
greatest literature from language, and
he early learned to admire such men
as Dryden, Pope, Milton, Ben Jonson
and Shakespeare. When he left home
for college he came into touch with
the greatest of all American essayists,
Emerson, and this novelist had left
a profound influence upon his life.
Every year he re-reads his essay on
Nature with ever increasing admi-
ration. He appealed to the men to be-
(Continued on Page 3.)

EVIL DAY FOR THE GERMANS COMING SOON

Russian Army Will Again Meet
With Success.

SO PREDICTS DR. COLBY.

"The Invasion of Poland" Sub-
ject of Lecture Yesterday
Afternoon.

"The Invasion of Poland," was the
title of the lecture delivered by Dr.
C. W. Colby yesterday afternoon in
the series on "Europe at War," which
are being given in the Royal Vic-
toria College. Dr. Colby first drew
the attention of the audience to the
recent manifesto of the Central Pow-
ers declaring Poland to be once more
a nation, action which the lecturer
referred to as "a competitive bid for
the support of the Poles," and as
"very largely an attempt by the Ger-
mans to browbeat Russia through a
form of threat." German peace pro-
posals have so far failed, and the
proclamation just issued may be
viewed in the light of another move
in the direction of peace through in-
dicating to Russia that the alterna-
tive might mean the creation of a
Polish kingdom under German suzer-
ainty.

"Many things have happened to the
armies of the Tsar since Brussilov and
Ruzsky were in the full tide of their
advance upon Cracow in September,
1915," said the lecturer, "but they will
be back there again before the war
is over, and when they reach West-
ern Galicia a second time it will be
an evil day for both Hapsburgs and
Hohenzollerns." After the fall of
Lemberg, the Russian army was in a
strong position in Galicia, and there
seemed an excellent chance for the
Russians to advance and take Cra-
cow, and then push on into Silesia,
where much damage could be done to
the Teutons. The clearest means by
which the Russians could deal a swift
and sure blow against the enemy was
by occupying Western Galicia, and
then by following the west bank of
the Oder to Breslau. What put a stop
to the prosecution of this plan was the
success of Hindenburg in organizing
a powerful attack upon Warsaw by
an advance through West Poland. On
account of a stiff resistance on the
part of the Russians at the Niemen,
Hindenburg, who had advanced into
the valley of the Niemen after the
battle of Tannenberg, was forced to
fall back. In the course of his de-
feat he had a narrow escape from the
same fate which had overtaken Sam-
sonov at Tannenberg, and in fact only
made good his escape by abandoning
a large part of his artillery. On the
conclusion of this incident in the cam-
paign, Hindenburg decided that no-
thing could be gained by attacking
the Russians on the line of the lower
Niemen.

Accordingly, Hindenburg planned to
relieve the pressure on Cracow by di-
recting a drive against Warsaw. The
first attempt with this end in view
was made early in October, 1914,
when he launched his movement
against Poland from the west. Ten
months later Warsaw was abandoned
by the Russians after a prolonged
defence, which was marked by great
feats of arms, and covered a wide
stretch of territory. More than once
the Germans were disappointed
through Russian valour and strategy,
and it was superiorly in an armament
which in the end enabled Hindenburg
and Mackensen to attain their end.
It was necessary for the Germans to
amend their plan of campaign, to in-
crease their heavy field armament,
and to design special types of cannon
in order to force home their thrust
against Warsaw. In the first Ger-
man and Austrian movement against
Warsaw, which was launched on Oc-
tober 5, Hindenburg's plan was to
force the retirement of the Russians
from the neighbourhood of Cracow, at
the same time that he made a di-
rect advance against Warsaw. When
Hindenburg was preparing to advance
against Warsaw, the Grand Duke
Nicholas was getting ready to move
against Cracow, and this concentra-
tion of Russian forces "balked Hin-
denberg very completely." Russian
victories at Jozefow and Radom com-
pelled Hindenburg to fall back, and
even to evacuate Western Poland. As
he retreated the German general
caused all the damage he could in
order to prevent successful Russian
pursuit. As it was, the Russians did
enter Silesia and destroy a railroad
line.

Hindenburg was now preparing his
second attack upon Warsaw by pro-
ceeding up the Vistula from Thorn.
It was his purpose to advance so rap-
idly as to surprise Lodz and Warsaw
before the Russian reserves could be
brought up. In this plan he was al-
most defeated by the Russian strategy,
which called upon some reserves under
General Ruzsky, in an endeavor to
carry out the same plan which had
resulted in the overthrow of the Ger-
mans at Tannenberg. Unfortunately
General Rennenkampf was 24 hours
late in his arrival, and this alone
saved the Germans from suffering the
loss of 100,000 of their men. The
Grand Duke's scheme to match Mac-
kensen thus failed, and Lodz was oc-
cupied by the Germans on December
6. The desire of Hindenburg to cap-
ture Warsaw before Christmas was
followed by the dispositions of forces
which the Grand Duke made.

Mackensen, who had so very nearly
been trapped by the Russians, was
(Continued on Page 3.)

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:: The Quebec Bridge ::

The following article was written
especially for "McGill Daily" by a
prominent member of the Faculty, who
has been intimately connected with
the Quebec Bridge since its inception.

The narrowest point of the St. Law-
rence River between Montreal and the
sea is in the vicinity of Cap Rouge,
some seven miles above Quebec.
Schemes for bridging the river at this
point were entertained more than 60
years ago, but nothing was really done
until 1887, when the Quebec Bridge
Co. was first incorporated. Talk,
legislation, and financial stringency
fairly sum up the history of the next
thirteen years, and the project began
to assume practical shape only in
1900, when the Dominion Government
granted a subsidy of \$1,000,000 to-
wards the undertaking, to which
sums of \$350,000 and \$300,000 were
added by the Province and City of
Quebec respectively.

Up to this time the traffic in sight
was more or less of a local charac-
ter, quite insufficient to justify the
necessarily large outlay. When, how-
ever, the building of the National
Transcontinental Railway was decid-
ed upon, it became clear that the
Quebec Bridge would be a necessary
link in this great transportation
route from East to West. Accordingly
in 1903 the Government undertook to
guarantee the bonds of the company
to the extent of \$6,878,000, and finan-
cial difficulties were more or less
completely removed.

In the meantime the substructure
had been substantially completed, and
a contract was made with the Phoe-
nix Bridge Co., a well known Ameri-
can concern, to build the superstruc-
ture. Mr. Theodore Cooper, of New
York, who had long before established
an enviable reputation as one of the
leading bridge engineers on the con-
tinent, was retained as consulting en-
gineer. The cantilever type of struc-
ture had been decided upon, and the
length of the main span fixed at 1,800
feet. A shorter span would have
brought the main piers into relatively
deep water, involving expensive and
dangerous construction.

Erection of the main spans was be-
gun in July, 1905. The appliances
provided and scheme of erection adopted
proved very satisfactory, and were
the subject of much admiring com-
ment. All went well until August,
1907, when the north anchor pier
structure had been completed and the
cantilever arms had been completed and
the suspended span cantilevered out
to about two panels from the centre.
About August 27th a slight bend was
detected in the lower chord of one of
the anchor arms near the main pier.
A simple calculation would have
shown that disaster was impending.
But the confidence of the engineers
on the ground was unshaken. On the
afternoon of August 29th, the chord in
question gave way, and some 17,000
tons of steel were crashed into the
river, carrying 34 men to their death.

A Royal Commission was ap-
pointed to investigate the causes of
the disaster. After several months of searching
inquiry, they issued a report which
still repays the most careful study. It
is not only a most interesting docu-
ment, but a model of what such a
report should be. The main cause
of the accident was found in the
chord member above mentioned. It
was poorly proportioned, and in ad-
dition, the lattice bars connecting the
compound ribs were far too light. In
addition, an error had been made in
estimating the weight of the struc-
ture, an error amounting to six or
seven thousand tons, which alone
would have been sufficient to con-
demn the structure had it been safe-
ly erected. The contractor's design-
ing engineers had not regarded their
work seriously enough, and the con-
sulting engineer who had undertaken
the work for an absurdly small fee of
three or four thousand a year, had
no adequate staff to exercise proper
supervision.

The loss fell almost entirely upon
the Dominion Government. Without
hesitation, however, it was decided
to go on with the enterprise. A Board
of Engineers, consisting of H. B.
Vantelet, Montreal; Ralph Modjeski,
Chicago; and Maurice Fitzmaurice,
of London, were appointed to carry out
the work. Before very long Mr. Fitz-
maurice resigned, and was replaced
by Charles Macdonald, who gave way
in turn to C. C. Schneider. Upon
Mr. Schneider's death about a year
ago, Mr. H. B. Vantelet, a well known
McGill graduate, was appointed to
succeed him. In 1911, Mr. Vantelet,
failing to agree with his colleagues in
the final selection of a plan, resigned.

and was succeeded by the present
Chairman and Chief Engineer of the
Board, Lt.-Col. Monsarrat, formerly
bridge engineer of the C. P. R.

The Board gathered around them a
very able staff, and availed them-
selves from time to time of the best
technical advice to be had. Many elab-
orate series of tests and studies were
carried out which, quite apart from
their value in connection with the
Bridge, have greatly enlarged our
knowledge of structural design. It
was decided to rebuild at the old site,
and to retain the old main span of 1,800
feet. The old piers were not consid-
ered satisfactory, however, and
new and much larger ones were sunk
by the pneumatic process, from 60 to
100 feet below low water, where they
rest either on rock or an equally se-
cure foundation.

The size of these piers can hardly
be appreciated by the casual observer
of the finished work. Under the south
main pier, for instance, there is bur-
ied out of sight, a structure 180 feet
by 55 feet in plan, and the height of
a good sized office building.

Clearing the site was no small task.
From the south anchor pier to low
water a wildly tangled heap of huge
members was piled up in inextric-
able confusion. Two-acre-wide torches
and dynamite were used in breaking
up the steel. About eight or ten
thousand tons, however, remain in the
bed of the river, too deeply submerg-
ed to be recovered by any known
method of salvage.

Meanwhile, after nearly three years
of work, the Board had completed
plans for the superstructure, and bids
were called for. Bidders were also
allowed to tender upon their own
plans. After much discussion a plan
submitted by the St. Lawrence Bridge
Co. of Montreal, was accepted, and
the contract awarded to that com-
pany in April, 1911. The plan adopt-
ed required about sixty-five thousand
tons of steel, much of it nickel-steel,
as against thirty-seven thousand tons
of carbon steel in the old bridge. The
main members have in a general way
about twice the sectional area of the
old structure. The main post, for ex-
ample, has a section of 1,902 square
inches, measures approximately nine
by ten feet outside dimensions and is
330 feet high. Several of the chord
members are nearly as large. While
the main shoes, which deliver to the
pier a weight equal to that of one
hundred and fifty standard locomotives,
are as large as a fair sized cottage.

To fabricate these huge members,
special shops were erected at La-
chine, at a cost of over \$1,000,000, un-
doubtedly the best equipped in the
world for heavy structural work. It
is safe to say that no great struc-
ture was ever before fabricated with
such accuracy. The work was literally as
accurate as that on a good watch.

Erection of the main spans began
in 1914, and so completely had all the
problems been worked out in advance,
so accurate had been the shopwork,
that no serious difficulties were en-
countered, and the time schedule
adopted was not only lived up to, but
surpassed. The anchor and cantilever
arms were completed in August,
1916, and only the suspended span re-
mained to be put in place.

In the erection of the old bridge it
had been planned to cantilever out
the two halves of the suspended span
from the cantilever arms, until a
closure was made at the centre. Much
difficulty was anticipated in making
the necessary adjustments, and Mr.
Cooper himself considered the devices
designed for this purpose inadequate.
It was therefore decided in the case
of the new bridge, to erect the sus-
pended span at a convenient site, float
it to the site, and raise it into posi-
tion, 150 feet above high water, by
means of hydraulic jacks, acting
through supporting girders, and
"cable" or hangers. This method
was not only cheaper and safer, but
promised to save a year in time of
completion, as the suspended span
could be erected at the same time as
the cantilever arms were being com-
pleted. The weight to be raised was
about 5,000 tons. For the purpose of
lifting a cross girder was placed un-
der each corner of the span. Between
the girder and the bottom of the span
a series of three steel castings was
placed, the upper and lower being
separated and the middle one being
rigidly seated and placed at
right angles to each other, so as to
form a sort of universal joint, which
would allow the deflection of the
span and any small inequality during
the lifting process to be properly tak-

en care of. To each end of the cross
girder was attached a hanger con-
sisting of four plates 30 inches by one
and one-eighth, and provided with
holes one foot in diameter to engage
supporting pins. At about the level
of the bridge floor these hangers were
attached to another girder, supported
by two 1,000 ton jacks, which in turn
rested upon another girder suspend-
ed from the end of the cantilever
arms. These jacks were arranged to
lift two feet at each stroke, the sup-
porting pins engaging fresh holes in
the hangers at each lift.

The operation of placing the sus-
pended span was scheduled for Sep-
tember 11th. Six steel barges were
previously placed under it as it rest-
ed on the supports on which it had
been built. These barges were flood-
ed through valves left open at high
tide, but drained at low tide. Short-
ly after midnight on Sept. 11th, the
tide being low, the valves were closed,
and as the tide rose the span floated.
At daylight on a perfect morning, the
moorings were cast off and, controlled
by powerful tugs, the strange craft
floated upstream with the tide, much
as Wolfe and his comrades had done
more than a century and a half be-
fore. The bridge site was reached at
seven o'clock, the schedule time, to
the minute. The span was moored,
and connections made to the hangers,
with equal punctuality. As the tide
fell the weight was gradually trans-
ferred from the barges to the cantilever
arms, until at last, one by one, the
barges swung clear, and a tremendous
chorus of cheers and fog horns from
watching craft greeted the Quebec
Bridge as a fait accompli.

Almost! A lift or two was taken
with the jacks to see that they were
working properly. They were.
The happy but tried engineers and
bridgemen, who had been at work
since midnight, then went to break-
fast, and congratulations were passed
between the officials and their guests
who were snugly placed at the ex-
treme end of the north cantilever. Af-
ter breakfast work was duly resum-
ed. Additional lifts were being taken
with monotonous regularity, and in-
terest in the process was waning;
when a sudden jar was felt by those
on the cantilever, followed by the
crash of rending steel and timber. A
glance up showed the jacking girders
and upper lengths of the hangers
swaying about in a violent and un-
seemly way. Nor did a single glance
convince one that they were the only
parts of the structure doing so.
Meanwhile the end of the cantilever
was swaying up and down, gently but
persistently with an amplitude, per-
haps, of 15 or 18 inches. The sensa-
tion, however, was such as to give
rise to some apprehension as to whether
one's units were right, and whether
it might not be 15 or 18 feet. All
present entertained for the moment
the gravest apprehension. But in 20
or 30 seconds (which seemed longer),
it was seen that the main structure
was intact, although the suspended
span had in the meantime disappear-
ed entirely, and some timber wreck-
age and a few men struggling in the
current were the only traces of its
existence to be seen.

It was at once noticed that none of
the hangers or supporting girders had
failed. Close examination a few hours
later, brought out the strongest evi-
dence that the accident was due to the
failure of one of the "universal
joint" castings previously mentioned.
The design of the casting has been
criticized, and indeed, it is not im-
possible, that that ill-appreciated in-
dividual the recent graduate, whose
acquaintance with elastic deflections
and the like, was not sufficiently in-
timidated to justify his presuming upon
it, might, by following class and text
book methods, have produced a more
conservative design. The writer does
not doubt, however, that the casting
in question had some latent defect,
which made its performance inferior
to that of its counterparts under the
other corners of the span.

Further evidence showed conclu-
sively that at least one of the hangers
had carried without failure a load
sixty to one hundred per cent greater
than that for which it was design-
ed. As the load on the main struc-
ture was correspondingly great, it may
be concluded that the bridge as a
whole, has passed a very severe, if
unprecedented test, which affords
the best evidence of excellence of de-
sign and workmanship, and justifies
the complete confidence in its final
success.

ST. DENIS THEATRE.
(Continued from Page 2.)

going to be able to make bigger and
better pictures than ever before. As
lasting in their popularity as most of
them have been, Mary Pickford is not
satisfied. And she is confirmed in her
belief in a larger future, for herself
alone, the motion picture art which she
adores.

"All of us have ideals," she says.
"And while we may differ in details
always an ideal is something cher-
ished, something that we have made a
part of our life, something that has
breathed into days of labour and
nights of plan and study, the joy of
doing something in a better and a
different way than anybody else in
the world. Let us congratulate our-
selves—let players and theatre man-
agers, and the fans, too—that we are
identified with an art industry that
has become one of the wonders of
the world. We—the players and the-
atre managers—are in a field that is
interesting, instructive and amusing,
and whole universe—and that means
you, the fans, whose demands furnish
our sole inspiration. Those demands
and that inspiration have given us a
growth with which no art or indus-
trial effort of the world can compare."
"You who have come to see 'Less
than the Dust' have never failed in
your reward, in your enthusiasm, in
your support. It is for us, then, to
give to you all the best in us for the
creation and maintenance of the best
and highest are in pictures. That is
my ideal."

Mary appears for the rest of the
week in "Less than the Dust" at the
St. Denis.

After a lapse of nearly six years,
basketball has finally been reinstated
in the Oregon State College as a
major sport.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$16,000,000. RESERVE FUND, \$16,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$1,321,193.
TOTAL ASSETS - - - \$390,421,701.

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Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$12,000,000.
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the transaction of every description of banking business.

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Paid-up Capital, \$7,000,000
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Established in 1836 Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840
Paid-up Capital - \$4,866,666.66 Reserve Fund - \$3,017,333.33

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This Bank has Branches in all principal Cities of Canada, including
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United States. Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world

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Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters and Travellers' Cheques.
Issued negotiable in all parts of the world

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

INCORPORATED 1855

THE MOLSONS BANK

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$8,800,000

96 Branches in Canada

A General Banking Business Transacted

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT

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Interest allowed at highest current rate

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

At 825 St. Catherine Street W. (cor. Stanley Street)

To the Students of McGill University and
to their Friends



Contract the habit of Thrift and you
will have contributed your share to
the prosperity of our country.

Every courtesy and attention will be
shown to you whether your account be
large or small.

N. W. POWER,

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and St. Catherine St., West.
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ROSE QUESNEL

Native Canadian
Tobacco



Tobacco is dried and cured in a special ventilating
house, the leaves being so hung on racks that occasionally there
is a complete circulation of air around them. During the day
the tobacco dries, while at night it absorbs moisture. During wet weather
the barn is closed at night, but at other times, unless high winds are blowing,
the barn is open all the time. In damp weather, sometimes it is necessary
to build open fires of coke or charcoal in the curing barn, in order to decrease
the humidity and the sweating of the tobacco. If the tobacco survives the
first two weeks of curing uninjured, the crop is usually safe. It ordinary
takes about two months to cure the crop so that it will be ready for bulking
and stripping out. In the fall, while the air is moist, the planters strip the
crop by removing the leaves from the stalks and grading them according to
size and quality. Only the bright leaf is shipped to us and used by us in
the manufacturing of

ROSE QUESNEL
Smoking Tobacco
MILD AND NATURAL

the others being sold on the open market and used for the manufacturing of inferior
grades. That is the reason why ROSE QUESNEL is different from other Canadian
Tobacco and possesses such a delightful fragrance and aroma and such superior
smoking qualities. A trial will convince you.



Try a package
At all dealers.
ROSE QUESNEL Tobacco is the product of the
choicest natural native leaf, properly grown, dried
and cured and guaranteed free from artificial flavor-
ing and "liquoring."
It is all tobacco and nothing but tobacco.
The Rock City Tobacco Co. Ltd.

EVIL DAY FOR THE GERMANS
COMING SOON.
(Continued from Page 1.)

given a second chance, and this time
did not disappoint expectation. All
through the winter of 1914-15 the
Germans were preparing for a tremen-
dous blow against the Grand Duke—a blow which was to rely upon
an overwhelming superiority of ar-
tillery. A concentration of artillery
attack resulted in the great drive of
the Germans at this stage. On three
quarters of the front, the Russian ar-
tillery was of corresponding strength
of that of the Germans, but on the
remaining quarter, the Germans had
a great advantage. By moving his
big guns to different parts of the
front, Mackensen could thus punch a
hole of twenty miles' depth whenever
he chose. He was in this manner able
to drive the Russians out of Western
and Central Galicia in two months.
Przemysl was recaptured on June 2,
and Lemberg fell to the Central Pow-
ers on June 22.

ADDRESS GIVEN TO PARLIA-
MENT AT WESLEYAN.
(Continued from Page 1.)

come saturated with the spirit of this
great writer.

The great classic novelists also left
their deposit, and Scott, Thackeray
and Harding had all been read with
the greatest profit. The immortal
Dickens had given him the human
touch, and Thordord had shown to
him the beauties of nature, while
Ruskin and Carlyle had shown him
the glory of the ideals. In his youth
he had not been able to procure the
trashy novel of our later day, and the

great biography of Benjamin Frank-
lin had given him the vision of the
seriousness of life. The great motto
of Franklin had clung to him all
through life. "Be ready for every-
thing you have to do five minutes be-
fore the appointed time," was said to
be the secret of this great man's suc-
cess.

In his closing remarks he appealed
to the men to read outside the so-
called pulp literature, and to dig
deeply into the literature and science
of this wonderful age. The people
need the humanistic touch in their
lives, and this can only come as they
read the best novels. In this way we
constantly in touch with the greatest
minds and seats of learning. The
need in our new land is for intellec-
tual leaders, who will help in the de-
velopment of a great literature whose
seeds are to be found in the great ma-
terial resources which are around us
on every hand.

The chairman expressed his person-
al gratitude to Dr. Jones, and said
that few men had passed through such
a wealth of experience. He felt sure
that every man present would carry
away with him an inspiration to be-
come a wide reader, and a more earn-
est and independent thinker.

STARR SKATES

MADE IN CANADA - USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

As one man said

"The Starr Regal Featherweight is without question the best hockey skate made." We believe this statement can be verified by asking any professional hockey player or expert skater.

The reasons are many. In the first place the "STARR" secret process of tempering makes the cutting edge of the blades harder, yet not brittle, consequently they hold their edge much longer; then they are so designed as to enable the hockey player to make shorter turns and quicker stops. The light weight, high heels, and contour of runner makes them the fastest skate in the world.

Made only from the best Sheffield steel, with "STARR" quality and workmanship throughout, and in the largest high-grade skate factory in the British Empire.

Write for Catalogue

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EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

LIEUT. BAKER WAS HIT IN "NO MAN'S LAND"

Science Graduate Was Engaged in Superintending Digging New Trenches for Infantry.

Dr. Frank D. Adams, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, has received particulars from relatives in England of Lieut. Douglas Stanley Baker, Sci. '13, of the manner of his death in action on July 23 last, while with the Royal Engineers on the Somme front. Lieut. Baker was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Baker, Ivydene, Bexley, England, and was a fine type of R. E. officer. He was hit by a stray rifle bullet in the early morning of July 23, while engaged in superintending the work of some infantry who were digging a new trench in "No Man's Land," and he died the same night in the Casualty Clearing Station at Puchvillers, about 13 miles north of Amiens.

Lieutenant D. S. Baker received his commission in the Royal Engineers in October, 1914, and had been at the Front for 13 months, engaged in work of the most arduous and hazardous nature. One of his senior officers writes: "The fact that your son did out here has been one of the greatest value and most highly appreciated, in fact our late Colonel has recommended him for a Military Cross. He was a very fine type of R. E. officer, and a very keen soldier, being absolutely without fear. He was always cheerful and was loved by his men."

Of Lieut. Baker, the "Bexley and District Times" says:

"Thus at the early age of 26 years has been honourably ended all too brief career, full of promise and rich in results already achieved. He proceeded from Mr. Arthur Kilby's school at Blackheath to Rugby School, where he gained much distinction both in work and games during that period of five years when the public school boy is deftly and delicately moulded into the man who will take his destined place in our noble Empire's work and help to fill another page of her glorious history."

"He then took the engineering course at the City and Guild College, Kensington, and proceeded to McGill College, Montreal, where he graduated with the Degree of Bachelor of Science. For eight years he was in the O. T. C., and was Sergeant in the engineer section of University College, London. For a short time he was employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway, after making a prolonged tour through the Canadian Rockies to Vancouver, and then to Honolulu and Japan, where he climbed the sacred mountain—Fuji Yama—13,000 feet high. His simple but interesting account of this ascent was published in the Alpine Club Journal."

"On his return to England he took an important post at Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., Crayford, until the war broke out, whereupon he obeyed his country's call and has died nobly in her cause."

"His loss will be deeply felt by his many friends in Bexley and the neighbourhood, where he was well-known in the fields of cricket, football and golf. He played half-back at football for Bexley in the seasons 1911-1914, acting as vice-captain in the latter year; he also played a prominent part in the Bexley Cricket Club from 1912 to 1914, the last year of which he was captain. He was an exceptionally good wicket-keeper, as well as a reliable bat."

"He always lived up to the motto of Rugby School—'Orando Laborando'; and his death was the consummation of what he was taught there—'Dulce est decorum est pro patria mori.'"

R. V. C. BASKETBALL MATCHES YESTERDAY

Freshies Win from Juniors, and Sophs. Were Defeated by Seniors.

Yesterday afternoon, the gymnasium of the R. V. C. was the scene of two very exciting matches played between the Seniors and Sophs, and Juniors and Freshies, respectively, in the Interyear Basketball series. At two o'clock the four teams were assembled, and for several minutes there was much hearty cheering from all the years. The Seniors and Sophs first took the field. The two teams, distinguished by their gay red and green bands, were well matched, and for the first few minutes of the game the excitement was tense. The ball passed quickly up and down the gymnasium, and good combination was evidenced, though few goals were made at the outset. The seniors' half-time was 7-4 in the seniors' favor. During the second half the play was fast, and perhaps more accurate, with fewer fouls. Both teams worked hard, and kept the score fairly even right along. Finally, however, the Seniors shot ahead and carried the day by a score of 15-10.

The Juniors-Freshie game was not quite so closely contested, although both teams put up a splendid fight. A marked improvement was shown in the Freshies' playing as a result of their hard practice; they made fewer fouls, and their passing was much less erratic. Unfortunately the Juniors were unable to put their regular full team on the field, but the team did remarkably well under the circumstances. At half-time the score was 16-3 in the Freshies' favor, and the final score was 25-15, also in the Freshies' favor.

A fine sporting spirit was shown by all the teams. The play was a credit to Miss Cartwright's coaching, and the Athletic Association are grateful to her for the time and trouble she has spent on it.

LETTERS FROM BATTERY.

Letters received from A. H. Chisholm, Sci. '17, and W. B. Scott, Sci. '17, who are both with the McGill Battery, tell of the work the battery is now doing. The work is entirely on small guns, and is more monotonous than that of the larger ones. The battery has been on leave, and until all of them are back drill is being attempted.

SIXTH UNIVERSITIES CO. SENDS MEN EAST

Draft of One Officer and 50 Men Leave for Further Training.

The Campus will no longer be enlivened by the presence of the draft of men for the Sixth Universities Company. That fine body of men departed from our midst yesterday, after a long period of training of the most vigorous sort. They fell in on the Campus for the last time yesterday, when they gathered for the final review before starting for the train that is to take them to a camp farther to the East. The men all seemed to be in the best of spirits, as they realized that their long training had at last culminated in their taking one more step toward Berlin. A happier or more excited body of men would be hard to imagine. If they carry the same spirit into the trenches later on that they have displayed in the daily exercise on the Campus, there will be no doubt that they will be a great fighting unit at the front later on. Cheers were given to all the officers who aided in the training before the trip to the station was made, and the heartiness with which they were given evidenced the great popularity and respect held by the men for them. A large party of McGill men and members of the teaching staff were present at the station to see them off. The Faculty being particularly interested because of the fact the unit is leaving with one of the most popular of the instructors in the Faculty of Applied Science at its head.

The officer in charge was Lieut. A. J. Kelly, Sci. '11, former demonstrator in the Department of Geodesy and Surveying. The non-commissioned officers are: Sergt. M. P. H. Hare, Delray, Florida; Lance-Sergt. Jas. Davidson, 1909 10th Avenue W., Calgary; Corp. A. R. Wynn, Niagara Falls; Lance-Corp. J. H. B. Kayes, Saskatoon, Sask.; Lance-Corp. T. Ritchie, Saskatoon, Sask.; Lance-Corp. Velasco, 110 Laval Avenue, Montreal.

The nominal roll of the men of the draft follows:

T. W. Allen, North Barrington, Ont.; L. H. Barkos, 116 St. Jerome Street, Montreal; David Bell, Medicine Hat; G. L. Berry, Windsor Hotel, Montreal; V. J. Blanchflower, Royal Hotel, Saskatoon; S. W. Breffit, Eldon, Sask.; C. E. Brown, 182 Heward Avenue, Toronto; Frank Buckle, 760 Wilder Avenue, Outremont; John Campbell, Montreal, Que.; L. V. Clare, 220 Saskatchewan Drive, Saskatoon; R. B. Conquest, Niagara Falls, Ont.; J. F. Crozier, 232 Liverpool Street, Montreal; F. R. Dalton, Moose Jaw, Sask.; W. A. Donaghy, Cobalt, Ont.; J. W. Donald, Saskatoon, Sask.; W. E. Dickson, Chateaufort, Ont.; C. F. Dick, Saskatoon, Sask.; A. C. Davy, 643 Victoria Avenue, Westmount; O. G. Darling, 288 Palmerston Avenue, Toronto; A. H. Dreyer, 44 LaSalle Ave., Montreal; A. E. Exall, University of Alberta, Edmonton; H. G. Gill, Can. Bank of Commerce, Nutana, Sask.; T. B. Hutcheon, Monitor, Alberta; C. P. Johnston, Canal St., Dartmouth, N.S.; G. W. Kennedy, North Battleford, Sask.; G. B. Kidd, 133 Metcalfe St., Montreal; P. C. Klehn, North Battleford, Sask.; W. T. Laurie, Batteford, Sask.; H. Lewis, Biggar, Sask.; A. M. Matheson, 69 Russell Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.; G. L. Mellott, 149 Mansfield Street, Montreal; R. MacCrimmon, Rosetown, Sask.; G. A. McGillivray, Gray, Sask.; T. A. McKinlay, Queen's Hotel, Montreal; J. D. Patterson, 4222 Dorchester St. W., Montreal; P. N. Pederson, 306 28th St. W., Saskatoon, Sask.; W. L. Rudy, 269 Westmoreland Avenue, Toronto; O. Sharp, Kentville, W. H. Slim, 39 George Street, Guelph, Ont.; C. H. D. Stephen, Macleod, Alta.; W. P. Stock, 1082 Sherbrooke E., Montreal; W. J. Trim, North Battleford, Sask.; A. G. Watson, Winlaw, B.C.; A. S. York, Loverna, Sask.

WHAT'S ON

TO-DAY.
8.00 a.m.—Breakfast at McGill Union.
12.00 p.m.—Dinner at McGill Union.
5.15 p.m.—Workout for hockey squad at Y. M. C. A.
5.30 p.m.—Supper at McGill Union.
7.00 p.m.—Mandolin Club practice at Peate's Studio.

COMING.
24th—445 p.m.—Arts '18 Class meeting.
24th—8.00 p.m.—French Play rehearsal at R.V.C.
25th—Science vs. Medicine, Football.
25th—Societe Francaise.
26th—Sing at Strathcona Hall at 9 p.m.
Dec. 15th—Union, Informal Dance.

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.
Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.
Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.
Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.
A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.
For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.
First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of the certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.
During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.
At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.
The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.
Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.
The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

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SLIGHT DECREASE IN MEALS SERVED

Attendance of Yesterday Not So Good as the Day Before.

The big jump in the Union Dining Room attendance for Tuesday was not due to be permanent, if yesterday's record is any criterion; there was a decrease of 47 in the attendance at the three meals. This was to a great extent due to the absence of the men from the Sixth Company at dinner last night. The Union more and more needs the support of every student to make the Dining Room the success that it deserves to be. While there was such a big slump in the number at the meals, no cause for discouragement is felt from this fact, as it is realized that the University men are gradually rallying to the Student Centre. To-day should see Tuesday's record of 260 being served bettered.

The menu for to-day is as follows:
Soups—Cream of Corn; Beef Broth with Celery.
Fish—Codfish Cakes with Parsley Sauce; Fried Halibut Steak with Butter Sauce.

Entrees—Veal and Ham Croquettes Bechamel; Grilled Lamb Sauce with Green Peas; Kidney Sauté on Toast; Braised Ox Tongue, Sauce Piquant; Broiled Beef Tenderloin, Fried Onions; Cold Roast Pork, Beet and Apple Salad.

Eggs to Order—Parsley or Ham Omelette; Fried or Scrambled Eggs. Roasts—Prime Ribs of Beef au Jus; Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce; Leg of Veal with Dressing.
Vegetables—Boiled or Mashed Potatoes, Buttered Beets.
Desserts—Tapioca Custard; Baked Apples with Cream.

LIEUT. WHIT BAILEY MARRIED LAST WEEK

Graduate of Sci. '16 Has Taken to Himself a Wife.

A quiet wedding took place at Christ Church Cathedral, of Miss Janet A. Boden, of Lancaster, Ontario, to Lieut. Whitcomb Taylor-Bailey, Sci. '16, on Friday of last week. The wedding was a private one, being only attended by a few of the more intimate friends of the contracting parties.

The bride, who looked charming, wore a brown broadcloth suit with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was given away by Mr. Ade Hem, and attended by Miss Laura Woodley. After the ceremony, Mr. Ross gave a dinner at the Engineers' Club in honor of the nuptial party, at which speeches were made by those present. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor-Bailey left that evening for Ottawa, amid a shower of confetti bestowed upon them by their well wishing friends.

Lieut. Taylor-Bailey is at present at St. John's, with the Canadian Engineers, and is now on leave. He was a member of the class of Civil '16, and was president of the graduating class in Science last year.

"BEST YET," WAS THE OPINION OF THE SMOKER BY ARTS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

upon by the speaker, who told how he had felt lonely after graduation, and had conceived the idea of the formation in Ottawa of a branch of the parent Graduates' Society, which then boasted less than 100 members. The fight which was waged by graduates outside of Montreal for the right to vote for representative fellows was dwelt upon by Dr. Ami briefly. So long as a graduates' society is in existence, said Dr. Ami, college spirit will never die out. Dr. Ami mentioned that he had, as he thought it was his duty, taken over the collection of specimens gathered together by the late Dr. Penhallow, and which had been lying in the library since the death of that scientist. He hoped to give to the world the results of his work with this valuable collection.

The meeting closed with further selections by the Orchestra, refreshments served by the Union caterer, a violin selection by P. Presner, Arts '18, "Allouette," by Dean Moyses, college songs, God Save the King, and the McGill yell.

All graduation records were broken at Bowdoin last year, when the 1916 class graduated eighty out of the eighty-one men who entered school four years before. This is a percentage of 98.76.